

CLASSIFICATION ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ **CONFIDENTIAL**
 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
 INFORMATION FROM
 FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

COUNTRY China
 SUBJECT Political; Sociological
 HOW PUBLISHED Daily newspaper
 WHERE PUBLISHED Hong Kong
 DATE PUBLISHED 22 Jan 1950
 LANGUAGE Chinese

REPORT
 CD NO.
 DATE OF INFORMATION 1950
 DATE DIST. 27 Mar 1950
 NO. OF PAGES 2
 SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

50X1-HUM

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SOURCE Kung-shang Jih-pao.

MONGOLIAN YOUTH LEAGUE LEADER
REVEALS CONDITIONS IN SINKIANG

Taihoku -- Upon his arrival in Taihoku, Hai Yu-hsiang (Ueda: 6182, 7261, 8130) Deputy Chief of the Mongolian Youth League in Sinkiang, related his experience in escaping from the invading Communist troops in Sinkiang. He and 19 others fled Sinkiang by way of Ha-mi (Kumul) and K'o-shin (Kashgar) in Sinkiang into Pakistan and Gilgit. He also described the present conditions of the Mongolians in Sinkiang, as follows:

"After Burhan became Governor of Sinkiang, many shifts in governmental officials were made. Most of the officials who formerly worked under Masud Sabri were fired. Masud himself was forced to flee to the home of Shen Shih-ts'ai's father-in-law in Min-yun. The Personnel Office of the Provincial government was taken over by the Burhan's eldest son; the Translation Office, by Ma Yun-wen (13680, 13020, 4321); and the Classified Documents Office by T'u Lo-ch'un (6188, 5279, 9174). In southern Sinkiang, Cheng T'ung-hsiang (12229, 1174, 12205), Burhan's former secretary, was appointed special commissioner of the Yen-ch'i (Kara Shahr) Administrative District.

"At one of the receptions, I heard Burhan say that he was pro-Soviet and that he was going to pursue a pro-Soviet policy. Since then, Burhan has been going to the Soviet Consulate in Ti-hua every Saturday to keep in contact with Soviet officials. He goes there on the pretext that he is going to see the latest Soviet movies.

"Some of the secret conditions that Burhan imposed on the KMT, as part of the peace terms were well-known in the streets of Ti-hua, although Burhan did not make a public announcement. The secret conditions included: (1) all Nationalist troops and all KMT officials holding responsible positions in Sinkiang shall be required to leave Sinkiang; and (2) the Sinkiang government shall deliver 600 so-called KMT war criminals to the CCP.

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"Our party of 20, including Mo-chieh-i, assistant editor of Erik, an Uighur-language newspaper in Ti-hua, left Ti-hua and reached Ha-mi on 16 September 1949. At that time Ha-mi was in a state of turmoil with commodity prices rising by the minute. One silver yuan was equivalent to 15 Sinkiang silver yuan Yao Lo-po (1793, 5279, 1016), Special Commissioner of the Ha-mi Administrative District and an anti-Communist, was then organizing a guerrilla base at Erh-ch'iang (Charkhlik) to fight the Communists in cooperation with Osman, Kazakh rebel leader in Ch'i-t'ai.

"From there, we went to Yen-ch'i and stayed overnight. As we were leaving Yen-ch'i the next morning, I saw peasant leaders recruiting people to join the militia to prevent outbreaks of violence. When we reached Lun-t'ai (Bungar Bazar) we heard that violence did break out in Yen-ch'i and culminated in a fire which destroyed two city blocks. We also heard that similar outbreaks occurred in Ti-hua, Ha-mi, and K'u-ch'e (Kucha)."

Hai discussed the present condition of the Mongolians in Sinkiang, and asserted that their number is dwindling mainly because of Kazakh oppression. He continued:

"There are 130,000 Mongolians in Sinkiang, 20,000 of whom are living in Bato Setkhitu League in Yen-ch'i. Others are living in Ula Setkhitu League, also in Yen-ch'i. La-te-la-pu-tung heads the Bato Setkhitu League. Ula Setkhitu League is subdivided into three leagues, the North, East, and West leagues.

"The Mongolian Youth League originally had 2,000 members in Sinkiang, most of whom lived in Ch'i-t'ai and Fou-k'ang hsien. The membership dropped to 700 after the invasion of the Sinkiang frontier by the Mongolian troops in 1947. Many able-bodied Mongolians living in Sinkiang were taken back to Hobdo by the invading army. Kung-shih-ch'en, the head of the Mongolian Youth League in Sinkiang is still living in Ti-hua."

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